

The Intelligencer.

Office, Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Another New York Alderman is caught in the trap. There is a plentiful run of that kind of shad this year.

One good feature of the meeting of the National Association is that the manufacturers are no reason to reduce the card rate.

This time the mail manufacturers address the public. The addresses being all in new, perhaps we shall see a way to high horses and pull together once more.

Senator Hamilton for Governor? Mr. Hamilton would make a good run, but we doubt whether any Ohio county man will be so favored by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Hildreth on a Democratic majority to give him Mr. Homers' seat in the House. It is to the credit of the Democratic majority that it decided in favor of the man who had the votes.

General Black is not winning laurels in the Pension Office. It looks as though he had taken hold of more than he can handle. He set out to prove that the office had been conducted as a side show to the Republican manager.

When Mr. Powderly offers to give Jay Gould a chance to show the methods by which he has piled up his enormous fortune, he invites Mr. Gould to unfold a scroll which the public would be glad to look upon. There is many a blot on that record of wrecked railroads and watered stocks.

The terrible cyclone has been at work again, verily coming like a thief in the night and piling up a frightful record of destruction. The worst feature of these devastating visitations is that they come without warning, and there is no way to guard against them. It is as though in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the waters of the Ohio had risen as in 1884, leaving to those below the flood line small chance to escape.

Any Tory of the lot can find fault with Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, but the whole Tory party doesn't seem able to offer anything better. But if Mr. Gladstone fails, goes to the country and is defeated, will be just the Tory way to come to the front with a measure still more radical. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in opposition left the way open to do that very thing. The ball has been started, and in some way Ireland is going to get its play.

The departure of the Chinese Minister in the face of the stupidly discourteous behavior of the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, is a model of dignity and good sense. He is not going to make trouble, and leaves the matter with the Government at Washington. The Government will show its sense of the fitness of things by taking off that Collector's head. We don't want a horde of Chinese laborers let in upon us; but we do not expect the accredited Minister of a friendly power to be insulted by an official of the United States.

"On the Wing," whose rather windy communication appears on another page, deals with the local Democratic situation as though he were very sure of his ground. If he has correctly outlined the programme of the Democratic managers, it may be that those of us who stand off and look on will at least behold an entertaining spectacle.

Some of the men selected for favor are good citizens, and we are unable to see why they should be worthy nominees for public place. The means indicated would be objectionable, and we should expect some of the gentlemen spoken of to decline to be elevated in that way.

With regard to the main point of the communication, if Democrats choose to allow Senator Camden and Governor Wilson to settle the Senatorial contest by a hard fought fight, Republicans will probably regard that as a family affair and refrain from interfering in it.

"On the Wing" overlooks, or perhaps attaches no importance to, the recently published statement that a very strong element of the anti-Camdenites is in favor of John J. Davis for the United States Senate. If Mr. Davis enters the field to make a popular canvass, will Governor Wilson oppose him? or, opposing, can the Governor overcome Mr. Davis? It seems to us that this phase of the question is worth consideration and a good deal of it.

Is Mr. Powderly's long letter to Mr. Gould there a good deal of matter not relevant to the railroad strike, and yet it must be confessed that it is all in the public mind, and Mr. Powderly has said many things which the public will be glad to see in print, in view of the fact that Mr. Gould has not kept faith with Mr. Powderly, and resorted to artifice and subterfuge in his dealings. Mr. Powderly's letter is in good spirit and is a further pledge to the country that the chief officer of the Knights of Labor is not going to lose his head under the great strain to which he has been subjected. Mr. Powderly, though still addressing Jay Gould, takes occasion to administer a manly rebuke to those reckless men who are ready to vindicate with torch and bullet the dignity of labor and save the country by destroying it.

Unfortunately, Mr. Powderly has no suggestion to offer for the settlement of the trouble except to appeal to Mr. Gould to settle it. He does not ask that law-breakers be taken back, and his remarks would not be considered hard by a reasonable man. But Mr. Gould has not shown a desire for any settlement which shall restore to their places the striking Knights of Labor.

MR. POWDERLY

Writes an Extraordinary Letter to Jay Gould.

In Which He Reviews the Recent Conference.

And Gives His Impression of the Statements of Gould.

He is Willing to Meet the Great Railroad President

In the Courts and Let the Law Decide.

New York, April 14.—The following correspondence is self explanatory:

SCANTON, PA., April 11.—A. M. Jay Gould, Esq., President Missouri Pacific Railroad:

DEAR SIR: The events of the past forty-eight hours must have demonstrated to you the absolute necessity of bringing this trouble on the Southwestern road to a speedy termination. You have the power, the authority and the means to bring the strike to an end. I have done everything in my power to end the strike. The gentlemen associated with me on the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have done the same. Everything consistent with manhood has been done in the interest of peace. No false notions of pride or dignity have awayed us in our dealings with you or the gentlemen associated with you. In conference with you on Sunday, March 28, I understood you to mean that arbitration would be agreed to. The only method of arbitration discussed was in the line with that suggested in a letter which I sent to you in the name of our Board the day previous. There was nothing particular agreed upon as you well know. You said that in arbitrating the matter the damages sustained by the company during the strike ought to receive consideration. I said to you it would not be the part of wisdom to bring that question up in the settlement of the strike.

WHAT POWDERLY UNDERSTOOD.

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"The men along the lines of your railways can be ordered back to work, but if they are given to understand that they are deserted, that they do not take any interest in it, it will not be any use sending them back. On the contrary it will make things worse. There are along the road there are great many men who have no regard for organization or law, men of hardy spirit, energetic and daring. Some of them are wild country, such as will not submit as quietly as the men they have left behind in the East. They are apt to do rather things than they would do elsewhere, and I have no doubt that in fact, my experience with men of that section leads me to think men on both sides out there are more lawless than they are in the East. Even business men of that country are of that stamp of character."

Both you or Mr. Hoxie heard me make that statement, and I believe that the latter agreed that was his experience also.

DANGER OF THE STRIKE SPREADING.

Danger of the strike spreading was also discussed, and I said to you that it would not spread; that an effort had been made to have the men of the Union Pacific take up the part of the strikers, but the Knights of Labor on that road had a standing agreement with the management of the road that there was to be no trouble or strike until a last effort to effect a settlement had failed, and not then until the court of last resort had been reached. When I wrote that statement Mr. Hoxie remarked that they had better strike then, for if they did not the Union Pacific would never be longer have sufficient to pay their employees. The impression made on me was that you would be pleased to see a strike take place on the Union Pacific. This I believe covers the chief points of the discussion. I do not believe that you or Mr. Hoxie say that the present trouble along your road would not be arbitrated with men who were not at work. It was my firm belief when I left you that night that you meant to have the entire affair submitted to arbitration at the earliest possible moment. That belief is shared in by Mr. McDowell, who was present during the entire interview. When you sent the telegram to Mr. Hoxie you sent it as President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. You sent it in the name of the chief of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and it meant as much to a sensible man as the most imperative order could mean. When I, as chief officer of the Knights of Labor, sent a message such as that it is understood to be my wishes, and those wishes are respected by the subordinate officers to whom they are sent.

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THE DUTY TO OBTAIN.

DIRE DISASTER

Overtakes Two Towns in Northern Minnesota.

The Terrible Destruction Wrought by a Cyclone.

Two Hundred Houses in One Town Demolished.

Over Thirty Persons Killed by Falling Dwellings.

A Number Injured and Some Fatally Hurt.

St. Paul, April 14.—St. Cloud and Sand Rapids were swept by a terrible destructive cyclone about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first knowledge of the disaster was contained in the following telegram sent to Mayor Ames, from St. Cloud, asking for help:

"To Mayor Ames, Minneapolis: A destructive cyclone passed over St. Cloud and Sand Rapids late this afternoon. There has been destruction here. Please send up all the assistance you can at once by special train. Send physicians and surgeons."

Telegrams to the following effect were received from Sand Rapids:

To Mayor Ames, Minneapolis: "Can you send a special train with physicians to this city. A cyclone passed over the city this evening. A great many are believed to have been killed, but the number is not yet known."

Immediately on receipt of these messages preparations were made to respond to the call for help. A train for St. Cloud was left at 6 o'clock. The information at hand is very meagre, and sensational reports are current that one hundred people were killed. It is believed at least forty persons have been killed, and about seventy-five wounded, but it is impossible to get much information as yet. All excitement and the streets are filled with men and frightened women and children.

THE DISASTER.

The disaster is certainly appalling. As nearly as can be learned, reports of the city have been entirely wrecked. The city is full of rumors and it is very difficult to obtain reliable news. The storm struck St. Cloud between the round house and the freight depot and swept a path sixty yards wide through the city, leveling between 150 and 200 houses.

N. H. Clark, a well known lumber man who lives in St. Cloud, says ninety persons were killed in that city and more than one hundred injured, many very seriously. Superintendent Wakeman, of the Manitoba road, says that between thirty and forty persons were killed at Sand Rapids, a small town on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific road, a few miles southeast of St. Cloud, and nearly double that number injured.

EXTENT OF THE STORM.

The telegraph wires northwest of this city are all down and no news direct from St. Cloud or Sand Rapids has been received since 7 o'clock.

A terrible thunder storm passed over St. Paul and Minneapolis about 6 o'clock this morning, and a heavy hail storm followed of but short duration. In fact, one storm cloud after another has swept across the State ever since last evening and the rain-falls have been heavy. Near Ferguson Falls a house was struck by lightning and a heavy hail storm followed, and several persons were injured. Several times lightning struck in Minneapolis, terrifying people but so far as learned doing no particular damage. The storm is the worst known in the State since 1883 when Rochester and Elgin were devastated by a tornado.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—The latest reports from the cyclone give the number of killed in St. Cloud as fifteen and the injured at about twenty-five, and at Sand Rapids fifteen killed and twenty injured. Another terrible thunder storm is now prevailing here, which interferes greatly with the wires.

Travelling for Information.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Hon. P. L. Van Der By, who for the past twenty years has been a member of the Upper House of the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, was in the city yesterday. He is making a trip around the world to investigate the progress of agriculture and the making of fruit and stock. He has already traversed 12,000 miles of territory in the English possessions in Australia, and after his travels in this country will return home by way of England and the Cape.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—The population of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was about 750,000 Europeans and about 1,200,000 black people. The use of brandy and other stimulants, he said, was fast rising and he feared that it was fast rising among the Boers and Maoris. He left for New York last night.

Smallpox Outbreak.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—There is a serious outbreak of smallpox at Carmi, in White county. The disease was introduced by a tramp who appeared in the town early in March. The character of the illness was not recognized, and no precautions were taken until several other cases had occurred. The State Board of Health sent a physician to the locality to decide as to the nature of these cases. They were at once pronounced to be smallpox and the authorities were notified. Supplies of vaccine have been furnished by the Board. Three deaths have thus far occurred. One new case was reported yesterday, and it is feared there are others in the surrounding country.

Gladiators to the Mayor of Boston.

LONDON, April 14.—Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply to a congratulatory cable received by him last Monday from the Mayor of Boston:

"I have received your telegram. I thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the proceedings of the mass meeting held in Boston on Monday to take action on the subject of the proposals of the Government in regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with a regard and affection for the old country, affords her Majesty's Government a powerful moral support."

Land League Finances.

DETROIT, April 14.—The report of Rev. Dr. Charles Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, for the four weeks ending April 10, has been made public. On March 13, there was on hand a balance of \$21,463.78, and the receipts since that date amounted to \$9,845.78. A draft for \$35,802.15 was sent to Parnell, leaving a balance of \$11,283.60.

Little Willie dreams and storms with a burn upon his nose. To little Willie joy is sent, by using Salvation Oil, the great liniment.

HOT LIQUOR WAR

On Hand at Charleston in Regard to the Granting of License.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 14.—During the past few months the matter of liquor license has been quietly agitated in this city and throughout the county, but not until within the past forty-eight hours has the matter taken definite shape. License will come up for consideration before the County Commissioners on next Friday morning. They are expected to settle the question the temperance people, together with the ministers and ladies have been hard at work getting up petitions asking the County Court to refuse all applications for the liquor business. The question has been taken up in the courts of both the white and colored churches, and yesterday evening strong speeches were made by traveling evangelists, who fired hot shot into all who failed to sign numerous petitions being passed around. During the day many of the enthusiasts who have petitions passing around openly avowed their determination to have all the business men who failed to sign petitions for the suppression of the liquor business, to be branded as "sinners."

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EXTENT OF THE STORM.

The telegraph wires northwest of this city are all down and no news direct from St. Cloud or Sand Rapids has been received since 7 o'clock.

A terrible thunder storm passed over St. Paul and Minneapolis about 6 o'clock this morning, and a heavy hail storm followed of but short duration. In fact, one storm cloud after another has swept across the State ever since last evening and the rain-falls have been heavy. Near Ferguson Falls a house was struck by lightning and a heavy hail storm followed, and several persons were injured. Several times lightning struck in Minneapolis, terrifying people but so far as learned doing no particular damage. The storm is the worst known in the State since 1883 when Rochester and Elgin were devastated by a tornado.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—The latest reports from the cyclone give the number of killed in St. Cloud as fifteen and the injured at about twenty-five, and at Sand Rapids fifteen killed and twenty injured. Another terrible thunder storm is now prevailing here, which interferes greatly with the wires.

Travelling for Information.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Hon. P. L. Van Der By, who for the past twenty years has been a member of the Upper House of the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, was in the city yesterday. He is making a trip around the world to investigate the progress of agriculture and the making of fruit and stock. He has already traversed 12,000 miles of territory in the English possessions in Australia, and after his travels in this country will return home by way of England and the Cape.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—The population of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was about 750,000 Europeans and about 1,200,0